(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1972.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1784.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Be pleased to give the enclosed a place in your next paper.

A CUSTOMER.

MOST people agree, that the convention, at the formation of the government, acted with great wisdom, in creating two branches of the legislature, that each branch might be a check on the passions and prejudices that too frequently prevail in popular assemblies; but the number of the senate being small, their weight can only be supported by superior dignity of character, abilities and attachment to the constitution; and as the senate was to be chosen but once in five years by men under the most solemn obligations to elect "men of the most wisdom, experience, and virtue," it was no doubt concluded, that these superior qualifications, added to the length of time during which they could not be removed, would amply supply the want of numbers; these qualifications I believe were strictly attended to by the electors of the senate at the two past elections, and from that attention, the senate has hitherto been considered as doing honour to the institution; but whenever men are introduced into that body, who want wisdom, experience, virtue, or attachment to the constitution, from that moment the weight of the senate, as one of the branches of the legislature, begins to decline; nor is it enough that every member of the senate should have the qualifications above mentioned, but each member should be, like Cæsar's wife, free even from suspicion; for if men of suspicious characters are introduced into that body, though there may be no just grounds for suspicion, the evil is almost as great as if the suspicions were founded on fact.

That a gentleman of suspicious character, and indeed a gentleman, who, in my opinion, is ineligible to any office of profit or trust in this state, was at the last session elected into the senate, I think, from the following state of facts, cannot be disputed.

But before I proceed, I do most solemnly acquit the senate, and every individual of it, of any design to introduce into their body any man whose political principles are inimical to the freedom and independence of America, or any man, who has not, from the beginning to the end of the contest, given unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the American cause; but what I think the senate have been to blame in is, that they did not take sufficient pains to investigate the political character of the gentleman before he was elected.

The gentleman alluded to, is William Perry, Esq; who, towards the close of the last session, was elected into the senate in the room of general Cadwalader, who had refused to accept a seat in the senate.

That this gentleman's character as a whig was suspicious, and that he was, and is, ineligible to any office of profit or trust in this state, I shall attempt to prove.

By the act for the better security of the government, every free male person, above eighteen years old, was directed to take and subscribe the oath of fidelity to this state, on or before the first day of March seventeen hundred and seventy eight, and every such person neglecting to take the oath by the time aforesaid, was for ever thereafter to be burthened with a treble tax, and was prevented from practising law, physic, or surgery, or the art of an apothecary, or to teach in public or private schools, or to hold or exercise any office of profit or trust within this state, or to vote at any election of electors of senators, or of delegates to the house of delegates.

Mr. Perry, it will not be denied (if it is, it can easily be proved) enjoyed, in the months of January and February seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, perfect health, attended during those months frequently at Talbot court-house, in the neighbourhood of which he did then and still does reside, when a magistrate was attending for the express purpose of administering the oath of fidelity to such persons as should apply, yet Mr. Perry, during that whole period, did not take the oath. Under these circumstances I ask, what must, on the second day of March, be the opinion of every whig in the county respecting Mr. Perry? Mr. Perry on that day could be considered in no other light than as a nonjuror, and of course liable to all the pains and penalties inflicted on nonjurors by the said act; the time for taking the oath of fidelity was elapsed, and might, for aught he knew, to him be passed for ever; was there, or was there not, at this time, reasonable grounds to suspect Mr. Perry's political principles? surely there was, because he had refused to give that test of his political creed, which the laws of his country called on him, under very heavy penalties, to give. As I live at a considerable distance from Mr. Perry, I can say nothing of his private conduct; but this I am bold to say, that I believe there was not a real whig in the state, who was not under some disability at the time, that did not take the oath prescribed on or before the first day of March, and that every man in the state, who laboured under no disability, that refused to give this testimony of his attachment by that day, ought to be, and I believe was, by the real whigs, suspected of disaffection.

But it will be said, that although Mr. Perry did not take the oath on or before the first of March, yet he took the oath at March court. This observation leads me to consider my second objection, to wit, That Mr. Perry was not eligible to any office of profit or trust within this state at the time of his election into the senate.

To understand this, it will be necessary to state the conduct of the justices of Talbot county court from the beginning of March to the third day of June.

Talbot county courts are held annually in the first week in March, June and October; and by the act for the better security of the government, it was enacted as follows, "Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, That if any person required by this act to take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, and whose name or mark shall not be subscribed as aforesaid, shall make it appear to the governor and council, within six weeks after the first day of March next, or to the county court of the county where such person resides, which shall first happen after the first day of March next, that such person is not offending against this act, and if of the age of eighteen years, at the time of such application to the governor and council, or county court, as aforesaid, shall take the said oath or affirmation as the case may be, such person shall not be subject to the said treble tax and disabilities aforesaid."

The plain obvious intention of this proviso was, to give all those persons, who were absent out of the county on their necessary business, or were labouring under sickness or some disability during the time allowed for taking the oath, to come in at March court, and take the oath before the justices of the county court; or they might apply, within six weeks from the first of March, to the governor and council, and take the oath before them; in either of which cases they were not to be subjected to the treble tax and disabilities; but the proviso was never meant to take in all cases; for it expressly says, that before any person can take the oath before the governor and council, or county court, he must make it appear that he had not offended against the act. How was a man to offend against the act? Why, by not complying, if he was in a situation to do it, with the directions of the act; surely then every man who had it fully in his power to comply with the act and did not, was an offender within the express letter and purview of the act.

Talbot county court was held on the first week in March, and continued sitting by frequent adjournments until the eighteenth of March, when the justices, in the plenitude of their power, assumed a right to adjourn the court, to be held on the twenty-first of March, at the bay-side church, a place fifteen miles distant from Talbot court-house, the usual and constant place of holding the court. During the sitting of the court from the first Monday in March to the eighteenth, I have been informed, the court administered the oath of fidelity to all persons that applied, without distinction; so that Mr. Perry (had he chose it) might have taken the oath during that time, notwithstanding he had manifestly offended against the act; but he still continued to offend, and I lay it down as a principle, that from the moment that the court was adjourned on the eighteenth of March, it was no more a March court, and of course that every thing done by the justices as holding March court after that time was null and void, and Mr. Perry, not having taken the oath before the adjournment on the eighteenth of March, must be considered as subjected to the disabilities mentioned in the said act.

The adjourning courts to be held at the discretion of the justices in different and remote parts of the county, I conceive to be very injurious to the rights of the citizens, and if frequently exercised, must be severely felt; but before the right can be allowed, it will be necessary to shew some written law of the land, or usage immemorial, to justify it, and if neither of these can be shewn (and I am satisfied they cannot) it follows, that the claim set up by the justices being injurious to the rights of the citizens, and unsupported by any written law or immemorial usage, cannot be rightly founded; for if there is no written law to support the claim, and the universal usage and practice has been throughout this state to hold the county courts at some known place, it follows, that the justices are bound, by the immemorial usage and practice (it being, from that circumstance, the law of the land) to hold the courts at some certain place, and that place must be where the records of the county are kept, and to which all writs and other process are returnable.

That the legislature, a few years before the revolution, viewed this very matter in the light I contend for, I will prove by the following fact: At the time that Queen-Anne's county court was to be held, the small pox raged very much at Queen's town, the place of holding the county court, and in that neighbourhood; it happened, that the general assembly was sitting at the time, and the justices, conceiving that no power was vested in them to hold the court at any other place than Queen's-town, applied to the assembly for an act to enable the justices to hold the court at Chester-mill, a place seven or eight miles distant from Queen's-town. The assembly immediately passed an act for that purpose, and the court was held at Chester-mill. If the general assembly had conceived that such a power was already vested in the justices, they would not have spent the time of the house in a piece of business that was nugatory; and if the justices had such a right, I believe it will hardly be disputed, but that there were members in each house at that time that must have known it; but the fact was, that the general assembly were convinced that no such right existed in the justices, and being satisfied that the application was right and necessary, the law was enacted.

That the house of delegates, in October seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, were of the same opinion almost unanimously, when this very adjournment to the Bay-side church was agitated, upon a controverted election, between Mr. Stevens, the sitting member, and Mr. Gibson the petitioner, fully appears from the votes and proceedings of that session. Mr. Stevens was returned as having the majority of votes; but it appeared, that if the names of those persons who had taken the oath after the eighteenth of March, and had voted at that election, were struck out, Mr. Gibson would have the majority of votes, and the house of delegates being of opinion that they were disqualified to vote at elections, their names were struck out, and Mr. Gibson then having the majority of votes, the sheriff, who attended at the bar of the house, was directed to strike out of his return the name of John Stevens, and insert the name of John Gibson.

To adduce arguments to prove the inconvenience to the people at large, and the difficulties they must labour under, if the doctrine is allowed, that the county courts are ambulatory, would be mis-spending time, as I am certain there is no man acquainted in the least with the nature of public business, but what would discover abundance of instances to support the truth of the proposition; every juryman, every witness, and every suitor, would soon, from experience, discover it, and would have cause to lament it; but as the attempt is unsupported by any written law, contradicted by constant usage and the practice of the courts, against the declared sense of the legislature in a similar case, and of the house of delegates in the case above mentioned, I hope this matter will be settled in future, and the justices of Talbot county must be contented with those powers only which the laws and constitution have given them, and not arrogate to themselves powers that must be injurious to the rights and privileges of the citizens of this state.

If then Talbot county court fell immediately on the adjournment to the Bay-side church, it follows that all the proceedings of that court, after that period, were *coram non judice*; but the justices, after holding the court at the Bay-side church for some time, adjourned the court again to be held at Talbot Court-house, and continued sitting there by adjournment until the third of June, which I believe was the first day of June court, at which day a number of the people of Talbot county took the oath, and I suppose claim all the rights of citizenship, and claim to be thought as good whigs as Mr. Perry, who I find took the oath on the eleventh of April, and not before.

As Mr. Perry neglected to take the oath within the time prescribed by law, his taking it on the eleventh of April could avail him no further than to permit him to engage in commerce, but it took off no disability; and the disability of voting at elections, and the holding any office of profit or trust, remain to this day; the mildness of our government having taken off the treble tax, he, among the other nonjurors, is exempt from the payment of it.

If then Mr. Perry continues in the senate, there will be but fourteen members instead of fifteen in that body; for Mr. Perry being ineligible, cannot be considered as one; and although the senate may possibly consider him as one of their body, the house of delegates, from the knowledge of the facts above stated, may refuse to do business with Mr. Perry, or may refuse any message sent by him to their house.

This is not the only inconvenience that may arise from Mr. Perry's holding a seat in the senate, for in abundance of instances it may happen, it has already happened in some, that there may be only eight members present, including Mr. Perry, at the passage of a bill; if Mr. Perry is ineligible, it is no law, because there must be a majority of the senate to pass a law; the consequence will be this, that in all cases where money is to be levied on the people by any act passed in this way, and the people should refuse to pay, the matter must ultimately be settled in a court of law, and if the judges of the court, under the circumstances already mentioned respecting Mr. Perry, should be of opinion that it was no law, there not being a majority of the senate present when the bill passed that house, the supply bill, or any other act, would not only be by the court declared void, but the officers appointed to execute the law would be put to great expence and trouble.

On the whole of this business, in my opinion, and I speak it with great submission, the only thing left for the senate to do is this, immediately at their next meeting, to declare the election of William Perry, Esq; into the senate, void, as he was, at the time of his election, ineligible to any office of profit or trust within this state, and proceed to the choice of another senator, and prepare a bill to make valid all laws passed by the senate, after the qualification of Mr. Perry in the senate.

A NATIVE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

St. Mary's, October 4, 1784.

MADRID, *July* 20.

THE minister of the marine department has received a letter from don Antonio de Barcello, dated in the bay of Algiers, the 12th of this month. That general officer gives the following account of his expedition, which had been much retarded by bad weather and contrary winds.—He sailed from Carthagena the 28th of last month, but was two days before the whole fleet cleared the land, two fire-ships excepted, who could not weather cape de Subiba. The 9th he arrived

in the bay, but the weather prevented him at that time from making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the intended attack. The enemy made no movement, contenting themſelves with firing three cannon on the diſplay of their flag on the ramparts, and a fourth on hoiſting it on board the ſhipping. The night was ſpent on our part in furniſhing the ſhallops and veſſels with ammunition, &c. that were deſtined for the aſſault the next day; but the 9th and 10th were taken up in providing for the ſecurity of our own fleet, which was in ſome danger from the ſtormy weather, but it fell calm in the night of the 11th. On the 12th, at half paſt four in the morning, orders were given to prepare for the attack; the enemy fired a gun at 5 o'clock, and their veſſels directly formed; at half after ſix the Spaniards were at their ſtation, they then advanced between fort Babaſon and the ſouth. The enemy then threw a ſhell, which fell a hundred yards from the Spaniards; a few minutes after eight the firing commenced on our ſide, and continued till twenty minutes paſt ten, at which time our gun-boats and floating batteries, having expended all their ammunition, withdrew, and retired in good order to the fleet; during the two hours and a half (the time the firſt onſet laſted) we threw 600 ſhells, 260 grenades, and fired 1140 ſhot; the enemy diſcharged at us 202 ſhells and 1160 ſhot. There muſt have been conſiderable damage done in the town; the ruins of the houſes were perceivable from the fleet; ſeveral parts of the town were on fire, which was not extinguiſhed till four in the afternoon. We had three men killed and ſix wounded, four of them mortally, on board the gun-boat No. 23. which was occaſioned by the fuze of a bomb taking fire too ſoon, which burſt on board. The gun-boat No 27, blew up, in which Don Joſeph Rodriguez and Don d'Arfard, two Neapolitan officers, periſhed, the number of men loſt is not known, there are only ſix ſaved out of the crew; an officer of artillery in another boat, was ſlightly wounded by a ſplinter at the time of the exploſion. Don Barcello having ſupplied the ſhallops, &c. with a freſh ſtock of ammunition, intended to have renewed the action in the afternoon, but the time was thought too ſhort, and it was deferred until the next day. The Portugueſe ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſhips of the line and two frigates, joined the Spaniſh fleet the ſame evening at ſix o'clock.

LONDON, *Auguſt 7.*

We have authority to inform our readers, that about ten thouſand weavers aſſembled laſt week on the green at Glaſgow. Mr. Pitt's intended tax on their manufacture was the occaſion of it. They were going to draw up a ſtrong remonſtrance to Mr. Pitt. Firſt they elected a new committee of twenty, and then unanimouſly agreed to pay all the expences to be incurred, and to ſtand by each other. At the inſtant they were going to diſmiſs, and the committee about to prepare their remonſtrance, the lord provoſt of Glaſgow ſent them word, that he had juſt received intelligence, which made him believe their buſineſs was in a fair way at London. This determined the aſſembly and committee to defer their demonſtrance, &c. till they ſhould receive poſitive information whether Mr Pitt would, or would not comply with their repeated humble requeſt, that had already been made to him through their advocates, and agents in London, Meſſieurs Stirling, Good, lord George Gordon, and others. Mr. Pitt, it is now imagined, from the frequency and ſwiftneſs of the expreſſes of the linen manufactures will ſoon begin a lamentation upon the extreme reſtleſſneſs of his condition, in the following remarkable words, of the 7th chapter of Job:—how long wilt thou not depart from me, nor let me alone till I ſwallow down my ſpittle?—my days are ſwifter than a weaver's ſhuttle!

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in India, dated February 12, 1784.

"Every man here is for himſelf, and a curſed civil government it is. A young man can get nothing; I have not a friend in India to put any thing in my pocket, except captain S, whom I live with, and am to go to his houſe in Bombay. When the company pay me, I ſhall have about £ 360 or £. 400 clear. As I am very ill of the liver, (a complaint general to Europeans in India) I ſhall be obliged to keep this by me, for fear my diſorder ſhould increaſe; if it ſhould, I ſhall be obliged to leave India. You mention captain Curtis; there are no laurels like his to be gained in India; the wars here are only to ſatisfy a few mercenary wretches; the ſervice is ſhocking—wiſh I was out of it, and in England again. I cannot nor will I murder the innocent for their riches, if I continue poor as long as I live. In this campaign there cannot be leſs than 80 or 90,000 ſouls murdered, of both ſexes, old and young, and their habitations reduced to aſhes"

HALIFAX, *(N. S.) September 10.*

Tueſday arrived the Lord Middleton brig from London, which ſhe left about the eleventh of July—ſhe left the Cowes about five weeks ſince—By her we have a confirmation of the diviſion of this province, and learn that colonel Carleton is appointed governor of New-Brunſwick—Mr. Odet, ſecretary——Judge Ludlow, chief juſtice—Colonel Putnam, colonel Allen and major Upham, judges—Mr. Bliſs, attorney-general; and Mr. Chipman, ſolicitor-general. Theſe gentlemen are coming out immediately.

NEW-YORK, *October 7.*

Laſt week the honourable John Jay, Eſq; came to this city from the family-ſeat at Rye, and on Monday received the following addreſs from the corporation, viz.

To the honourable JOHN JAY, Eſq;
Late one of the miniſters plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for negotiating a peace.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to accept the congratulations of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, on your ſafe return to the place of your nativity.

The revolution which hath ſecured our liberties and independence, will not be more celebrated for the illuſtrious events which have marked its progreſs, than for the roll of ſtateſmen and heroes, by whoſe wiſdom and valour, under the divine favour, it hath been eſtabliſhed on the moſt ſolid baſis.

Among thoſe worthy patriots, you, Sir, are highly diſtinguiſhed—in our own convention—in our firſt ſeat of juſtice—as a member and as preſident of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled—and as a miniſter plenipotentiary, both in Spain and France—you have executed the important truſts committed to you, with wiſdom, firmneſs and integrity, and have acquired univerſal applauſe!

While you thus poſſeſs the national confidence and eſteem for a ſeries of eminent ſervices we, your fellow-citizens, feel a ſingular pleaſure in embracing this opportunity to preſent you with the freedom of your native city, as a public teſtimony of the reſpectful ſentiments we entertain towards you, and as a pledge of our affection, and of our ſincere wiſhes for your happineſs.

By order of the common council,
JAMES DUANE, mayor.

New-York, October 4, 1784.

To which Mr. Jay was pleaſed to make the following anſwer.

To the worſhipful the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmeſt thanks for your affectionate congratulations on my return to my native country; and for the particular mark of approbation, with which you have honoured my endeavours to do my duty in promoting its welfare. I conſider the day on which I again landed on theſe ſhores, as one of the happieſt with which an indulgent Providence has bleſſed me; and that ſatisfaction was increaſed by finding my fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of public tranquillity and private ſecurity under the auſpices of magiſtrates who had given early proofs of attention to both.

I cannot omit this opportunity of offering to you, gentlemen, my congratulations on our having attained the objects of a war, in the courſe of which America in general, and this part of it in particular, diſplayed exemplary magnanimity and perſeverance; and exhibited to the world the ſingular ſpectacle of a patriot army of citizens, peaceably retiring with their great and good chief, crowned with laurels and the bleſſings of the people, to fill the various ſtations of private life.

If we cultivate the virtues and obſerve the policy requiſite in peace, with the attention paid to thoſe which, (with the bleſſing of Heaven) gave ſucceſs to the war—If our views be national—our union preſerved—our faith kept—war, however improbable, provided for—knowledge diffuſed—and our federal government rendered efficient, we cannot fail to become a great and happy people.

This being a land of light and liberty, I bleſs God that it is the land of my nativity. Here my foreſathers ſought and found freedom and toleration. I am bound to it by the ſtrongeſt ties, and as its happineſs has been the firſt object of my endeavours from early life, ſo the moſt fervent wiſhes for its proſperity ſhall be among thoſe of my lateſt hours.

JOHN JAY.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 15.*

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated Auguſt 7.

"According to private letters from Cuba, ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels have been wrecked in a ſtorm at the Havanna in June laſt, which it ſeems was chiefly confined to the latitude of that city, and laſted about 14 hours. Theſe tornadoes are frequent in the iſland of Cuba and felt with great violence on the ſea coaſt. In the year 1706, one of theſe temporary hurricanes, which was exceedingly ſevere and dreadful for the ſhort time it laſted, deſtroyed three Spaniſh men of war of the line, two frigates, and a number of merchantmen in the harbour of the Havanna.

"We hear from the Muſquito ſhore, that the Spaniſh Engliſh commiſſioners, who were appointed to run the limits of the territory, on the coaſt of the bay of Honduras, granted to the Engliſh, by the definitive treaty of peace between Spain and Great Britain, for the purpoſe of cutting logwood and mahogany, have accompliſhed that deſirable buſineſs to the ſatisfaction of all parties—The affability and ſincerity of the Spaniſh commiſſioners, through every ſtage of this important tranſaction, are ſpoken of in terms which do thoſe gentlemen the higheſt honour.—The boundary lines are marked in ſo liberal a manner, that our commiſſioners obtained a conſiderable quantity of land, which they had no well founded right to expect."

The Hannah, Harvey, from St. Peters, Dove, White, from Annapolis, and Induſtry, Brooks, from Baltimore, are arrived at Boſton.

ANNAPOLIS, *October 28.*

Benjamin B. Norris, John Love, James Bond, and Ignatius Wheeler, jun. Eſquires, are elected delegates for Harford county, to ſerve in the enſuing general aſſembly.

FOR SALE,

TWO likely young NEGRO MEN.—Three years credit may be had, on paying the intereſt regularly, with bond and good ſecurity. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Prince-George's county.

Robert Darnall

1 ROBERT DARNALL.

LOST, between Annapolis and Ducker's old mill, a ſmall blue ſilk pocket book, with a number of papers in it, together with a large bundle of papers tied up with a tape ſtring; amongſt the papers there were a liſt of the ſale of the property of Mr. Thomas H. Hall, ſold the 23d day of March laſt; alſo an account of the ſale of the property of Mr. Gideon Gary, deceaſed, ſold the 26th day of February laſt; two blank printed bonds, a newſpaper dated the ſame week, beſides a number of memorandums and other ſmall papers too tedious to mention. Whoever has taken up the ſaid pocket book and papers, and will bring them to Mr. Weſt's ſtore, in Annapolis, or otherwiſe will return them to the owner, ſhall receive three dollars reward, paid by

1 X LEONARD SELLMAN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1784.

By virtue of a decree in the high court of chancery, dated the 28th day of June, 1784, in favour of Nicholas Maccubbin againſt Henry Bennet Darnall, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on the premiſes, for ready money only, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ONE moiety of a tract of land called the Land of Promiſe, lying in Baltimore county, upon the head of Gunpowder river, and on the north ſide of the ſouth branch of the ſaid river, containing one thouſand acres more or leſs, and alſo ſundry negroes, men, women, and children; which land and negroes were mortgaged the 5th of December, 1764, as a ſecurity for money lent Mr. Darnall, and now ſold to diſcharge the debt. The negroes are young and healthy, and the land is of the beſt quality, and is ſituated between 12 and 15 miles from Baltimore-town. A more particular deſcription of it would be needleſs, as it is not probable any one will purchaſe, without having firſt viewed the premiſes, which may be done by applying to Mr. Darnall, who lives on the land. The ſale will be under the direction of gentlemen appointed by the chancellor for the purpoſe, and purchaſers will receive effectual deeds of transfer under and by force of the decree, from

1 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the rev. Mr. John Stephen, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcriber, that they may be adjuſted and paid, and all thoſe who are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted immediately to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame, and to thoſe who have it not in their power at preſent to pay off, a further indulgence will be allowed for payment on giving bond with approved ſecurity; all who neglect complying with this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs. w 3

ELIZABETH STEPHEN, executrix.

THE ſubſcriber being requeſted, will attend at the late dwelling houſe of the rev John Stephen, of St Mary's county, deceaſed, on the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth Saturdays in November, for the purpoſe of ſettling with any perſon who chooſes to attend, having demands againſt or indebted to the eſtate of the aforeſaid deceaſed.

10s 7½ THOMAS A. REEDER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Joſeph, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to diſcharge the ſame, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted immediately to bring them in to the ſubſcriber, legally proved, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid agreeable to law, as far as aſſets in the hands of w 3

10s 7½ THOMAS A REEDER, adminiſtrator de bonis non.

Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, October 22, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. Richard Brooke, of Prince George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be immediately brought againſt them. Any perſon may have his account by applying to Erafmus Gantt, in Upper Marlborough, who is authoriſed to receive any monies due the eſtate of ſaid Richard Brooke, and give every neceſſary acquittance or diſcharge.

10s 7½

Havre de Grace, September 4, 1784.

THE proprietors of the Suſquehanna canal will pleaſe to take notice, that another tenth part of their ſubſcription is wanted, and they are requeſted to forward the ſame immediately to William Smith, Eſq; treaſurer. w 3

10s 7½ Signed per order,
GEORGE PATTERSON, ſec.

October 12, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cæcil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requeſted to ſhew cauſe why he ſhould not be liberated.

10s 7½ THOMAS MANUEL.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Deborah Sellman, taken up as a ſtray, a red brindle ſteer, appears to be three or four years old; his mark is a crop off the left ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

1 LEONARD SELLMAN.

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to make application to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for ſuch reſtitution of, or compenſation for, the confiſcated property which belonged to Maſſey's heirs, as they ſhall deem proper to make.

8w 5 JOHN CROSS.

THE ſubſcriber has by him a few ſuits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the uſe of the army, and will ſell them extremely cheap, for ready caſh, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

4 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday the 17th of November next, two thirds of the eſtate which belonged to James Chalmers, late of Kent county.

THIS eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 1200 acres of valuable land, ſituated within three or four miles of Cheſter-town, and will admit of being laid off and ſold in ſeveral ſmall and convenient farms. The ſoil of the land in general in that part of Kent county is too well known to require particular recommendation. Alſo a few ſlaves and other perſonal property.

The purchaſers muſt give bond with approved ſecurity, to pay the money within twelve months, with intereſt.

2 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY,
GABRIEL DUVALL.

Charles county, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on the third Friday in November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VERY valuable tract of land, ſituated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, containing 420 acres more or leſs, ſix miles above Benedict. and about the ſame diſtance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are a large dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn houſe, with ſtables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the firſt quality, a variety of the beſt kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fiſh, oyſters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaſer as may be agreed upon, for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon his giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be given.

2 WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

Negroes for ſale.

Annapolis, October 15, 1784.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his plantation near this city, on Thurſday the 25th of November, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women and children; among whom are, a very excellent blackſmith, a rough carpenter, a very good pilot for this bay, and a very good tailoreſs; ſeveral boys and girls fit to wait on table, or take care of children, and ſome very good ſpinners; moſt of the women have been uſed to houſe work, and can cook a plain dinner, and waſh and iron well. Any kind of liquidated ſtate or officers and ſoldiers certificates will be taken in payment, by

2 THOMAS RUTLAND.

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee houſe, in Baltimore-town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

ABOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Philipſburgh, lying diſtant from Baltimore-town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patapſco river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various ſizes, according to their ſituations, many of which will ſuit exceeding well for gentlemens country-ſeats, ſmall farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of ſale.—The terms of ſale are, one ſhilling in the pound of the purchaſe money to be paid down the next day after the ſale. Three years credit will be given for the reſidue, on giving bond, with two or more approved ſecurities, with legal intereſt to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are ſo advantageous to the purchaſers, there will be great room for ſpeculation. Any perſon, or perſons, deſirous to view the premiſes, previous to the day of ſale, are requeſted to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorſuch's point, near ſaid town.—Attendance will be given, at the time and place of ſale, by

CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

Montgomery county, October 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 25th of November next, on the premiſes,

BETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-houſe; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the ſubſcriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a ſufficient quantity of meadow ground for its ſupport; it will be laid off ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers. Any kind of liquidated ſtate certificates will be received in payment, and poſſeſſion given immediately.

w4 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Baltimore, October 12, 1784.

FOR SALE,

SIX thouſand acres of very valuable lands, lying on the waters of Chilliſquaque, in the Fork of Suſquehanna, about ten miles from the town of Sunbury, which are divided into twenty one plantations. The ſituation of theſe lands is highly advantageous, being in the midſt of the Great-Valley, between the two branches of the river, with the great road running acroſs them, and only about three to five miles diſtance from them to either branch: alſo, a plantation of two hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres on Brightfield's-creek, which empties into Juniata, a few miles above the mouth of that river.

The large ſettlements now forming on the waters of the Suſquehanna, will ſhortly ſecure thoſe in the Fork from all danger, in caſe of future wars with the Indians: and the eaſe with which all kinds of produce may be carried to markets is a conſideration of firſt importance to the farmer. It is well known, that even in the preſent ſtate of the river, timber and lumber of all kinds may be rafted down to Cheſapeake; and the improvements now carrying on, bid fair to open a regular navigation from all parts of the river to the bay, in a ſhort time. A liberal credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale, thirty-one thouſand acres of patented lands, of prime quality, which lie on Hughes's creek, a principal branch of the Little-Kanhaway, which empties into that river, about thirty miles from its mouth, and up to which there is very good boatage—Theſe lands were of the earlieſt locations in that quarter, and ſelected by a perſon intereſted therein: they are laid out to the greateſt advantage, being ſtrung along both ſides of the creek for ten or twelve miles, commanding the whole front thereof. and an extenſive range behind them on both ſides: they conſiſt chiefly of river bottoms, and contain a large proportion of meadow grounds—their ſituation extending up towards Tiger-Valley, is about the ſame diſtance from Baltimore as Fort Pitt, conſequently convenient for driving all manner of ſtock to a capital market, and not farther diſtant than hemp is frequently brought from the back parts of Virginia.

The abſolute certainty of titles, and prime quality of theſe lands, obviate the two greateſt hazards of deception that purchaſers generally run, and muſt conſiderably enhance their value.

Two other tracts of patented lands, on the waters of Rackoon-creek, Waſhington county, in Pennſylvania, about eighteen miles from Pittſburg, containing three thouſand one hundred and ſeventeen acres of the firſt quality, with ſeveral improvements thereon. Theſe two tracts which formerly belonged to Robert and Thomas Ruthe.ford, Eſquires, are well known by that deſcription.

Three other tracts, near the Fork of Youghagania, containing about one thouſand two hundred and twenty-eight acres of choice lands, with ſundry improvements thereon; one of them known as the former dwelling place of Dorſey Pentecoſt, Eſquire. And ſundry other tracts of land near to Fort Pitt.

A liberal credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For terms apply to John Cox, or Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquires, at Trenton; to Michael Hillegas, Eſquire, at Philadelphia, or to the proprietors at Baltimore.

2 SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouſe, about ſix miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Frederickſburg, containing ſix thouſand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, one particularly ſo. The above will be ſold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; if ſold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchaſe, if in ſmall lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber oppoſite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Waſhington, near to and adjoining the premiſes, who will ſhew the land. tf

3 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

October 18, 1784.

ALL perſons, having claims againſt the eſtate of Richard Boarman, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them in properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to w5

2 ANNE BOARMAN, executrix.

THIS is to give notice, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general aſſembly, to paſs an act to re-eſtabliſh a warehouſe at Cedar-point, and alſo to eſtabliſh a warehouſe on the land of John Lancaſter.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general aſſembly, for ſuch reſtoration of, or compenſation for, my confiſcated property, as they in juſtice ſhall think proper. HENRY HARFORD.

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the ſubſcriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; alſo horſes, cattle, ſheep, and plantation utenſils. Five years credit will be given for the purchaſe money, intereſt thereon being annually paid.

4 T. STONE.

October 9, 1784.

WE are appointed by Richard Lane, jun. to ſettle his affairs, and to enable us to pay all juſt claims againſt him; he hath given us a power of attorney to ſell and diſpoſe of all his real and perſonal eſtate:

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Richard Lane, jun. his dwelling houſe, near Lyon's-creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Monday in December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, ſome valuable lands with improvements thereon, negroes of different ages and ſexes, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, &c. &c.

All perſons having juſt claims againſt Richard Lane, jun. whether on bond, note, mortgage, deed, open account, or whatever kind ſoever, are requeſted to exhibit them to one of us, on or before the day of ſale, to have them properly adjuſted. It is hoped the creditors will give ſome indulgence; we propoſe to ſell on twelve months credit for any ſum exceeding five pounds, to take bonds with proper ſecurity on intereſt from the date. This may be a benefit to the parties concerned, and with the approbation of the creditors will be purſued. The creditors are deſired to attend the ſale. w7

THOMAS CONTEE,
JAMES WEEMS, ſon of David. } attornies in fact.

N. B. There is a very good mill ſeat on one part of the above lands.

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber having juſt returned to this ſtate, after a ſeven years ſervice in the American army, finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to the next general aſſembly, for a law to enable him, in a ſummary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as ſheriff of Cæcil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Alexandria, October 1, 1784.

To be ſold, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at public vendue, on Tueſday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ſpecie or good bills of exchange,

THE land whereon the ſubſcriber lived, on Patowmack river, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, containing about 700 acres, 300 of which are wood land, well ſtocked with rail and other timber; from 80 to 100 acres of it are low meadow ground and marſh, very rich, part of it now in graſs; the whole may be put in culture at a ſmall expence, as there is already a proper dam and tide gates fixed; the greateſt part of the upland is rich and produces the beſt tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; the improvements on it are in good repair, and conſiſt of a large elegant brick dwelling houſe completely finiſhed, a brick kitchen and dairy, a large ſtable with a hay-loft, a ſtore-houſe, warehouſe, granary, barns, corn houſes, and a variety of other convenient buildings, a large garden and yard paled in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful healthy ſituation, and commands an extenſive view up and down the river; it is convenient to a griſt mill and three tobacco warehouſes; all the variety of fiſh the river affords are to be had in abundance at this place. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given at Chriſtmas next. The terms are as follow, viz. Two years credit will be given for one half, three years for one fourth, and four years for the remaining fourth of the purchaſe money, upon giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity, and conditioned, that unleſs the intereſt is annually paid, the indulgence will be forfeited. A diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

3 PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

September 3, 1784.

WE intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to paſs an act to confirm an addition we have lately laid down to George-town, being part of the four following tracts of land, to wit: The Reſurvey on Salop, Conjurers Diſappointment, Frog Land, and Diſcovery.

ROBERT PETER,
CHARLES BEATTY,
JOHN THRELKELD,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Kent county, Auguſt 26, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for a law to empower him to open a road from his houſe, through the woods on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Cheſter-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williamſon's land and Thomas Veazy's—a ſhort way to the ferry houſe kept by

7 RICHARD SPENCER.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1784.

Some very good lands for sale,

and time allowed for payment, if defir d.

SEVERAL tracts of rich level lime ſtone land adjoining to each other, and lying within 2 or 3 miles of that healthy and pleaſant place Sheppard's town, in Berkley county, Virginia, on Patowmack river: the land is full of ſumach, locuſt, black walnut, black oak, hickory, and poplar; lies partly on Opeccon, the Swan-ponds, and Vanmeter's marſh; the great road to Winchester and Carolina goes through them; alſo the roads to the warm ſprings. The tracts all together contain about 1600 acres, but can conveniently be divided; it is about 75 miles to Alexandria, 25 to Frederick-town; the land is very fine for graſs, fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, and corn; ſeveral ſmall fields and tenements are cleared upon it ready for cropping. There is a good neighbourhood, and every conveniency of griſt and ſaw-mills, iron works, and a ready market for every produce; the land lies in the ſame rich valley with Conococheague, and is every way equal to the beſt of it, and muſt, in a very few years, greatly increaſe in value.

Alſo four ſmall tracts of good land, containing together between 7 or 800 acres, lying near the town of Bath, at the warm ſprings in Virginia, partly on the Cape-Capon river, capable of great improvement by ſaw and griſt mills, and plenty of fine oak and large pine timber, meadow, and arable and tobacco grounds. The lands lie near and bordering on Patowmack river, and from their ſituation and ſoil muſt every year grow more valuable.

Alſo ſeveral tracts of land lying near Bennet's-creek, Buſh-creek, and Seneca, in Mongomery county, Maryland, containing all together about 1600 to 2000 acres; they lie about 30 miles from George-town and Bladenſburg, 10 from Frederick, about 40 from Baltimore; the ſoil makes the fineſt yellow tobacco, and there is a very great and good range for ſtock of all kinds.

The very great diſtreſs and troubles our country has been engaged in for the laſt nine years, I have felt moſt ſeverely, as well as others, and therefore I have not harraſſed by law-ſuits thoſe indebted to me; but as we now enjoy the bleſſings of peace, a free trade, and a good crop, I earneſtly requeſt all thoſe any way indebted to me, to contrive me as ſpeedy and as liberal payments as poſſible, that I may be enabled the more readily to perfect my own engagements.

2 w4 STEPHEN WEST.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, on the ſecond day of April, 1784. a negro woman, named LUCY, 27 years of age, ſlender made, and ſuppoſed to be about five feet 3 or 4 inches high; ſhe has a remarkable ſlender hand and foot, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; ſome of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth ſtand good and far apart; had on when ſhe went away, a white country cloth ſhort gown and petticoat, an old oſnabrig ſhift, negro ſhoes, and white ſtockings; ſhe took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, one old oſnabrig ſhift, two yards of new holland, ſome few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and one pair of cotton ſtockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and ſecures her ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles ſix dollars, if further than twenty miles and within the ſtate eight dollars; as it is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone acroſs the Bay, or to Baltimore, any perſon who ſecures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eaſtern ſhore, or out of the ſtate, and gives notice to her maſter ſo as he may get her again, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward.

2 BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. She tells people where ſhe has been ſince ſhe ran away, that ſhe is free, and was ſet free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had ſet many free, perhaps ſhe may change her name and her cloaths, and paſs for a freed woman; ſome ſhe tells that ſhe was ſet free by the methodiſts.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT four hundred acres of LAND being part of that well known tract called Whitehall, lying on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, within four miles of navigable water and ſeveral fine mills, and ten from Annapolis. The ſoil is remarkable for fine tobacco, corn, and ſmall grain of every kind, with a great ſufficiency of wood and timber. The improvements are, ſeveral negro quarters, two good tobacco houſes, corn houſe, and an apple orchard; the purchaſer will be allowed to put a crop of ſmall grain in this fall. For terms apply to

tf JOHN PLUMMER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-houſe intend petitioning the next aſſembly, in order to have the ſame laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

4

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince George's county, Sept. 8, 1784.

RAN away on the 2d of this inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Bladenſburg, on the road leading to George-town, a negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a young luſty fellow; had on when he went away, a ſtriped country cloth jacket, an old cotton ſhirt, old light coloured wool hat, and a pair of old trouſers; it is likely he may call himſelf Butler if he goes to any ſtrange place, as he is a little a-kin to that family; he has a good coat of wool upon his head, the top of his head is cut ſhort, and all the other part of the wool is left pretty long, turned up before in the faſhion. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and brings him home to me, ſhall receive the above reward and travelling charges paid by the ſubſcriber. If not convenient to bring him home, ſecure him in ſome gaol as I may get him.

5 GARRARD BOARMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 20 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation near Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Friday night the 9th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has the appearance of a good work horſe, is cloſe and well made, draws well in the carriage, the hair of his breaſt is darkened with work, carries his head low, his ears hang a little; he was ſhod all fours when he left home, and, I think, had ſome brand but I do not recollect what it was. Whoever ſecures him ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

2 w3 THOMAS BOYD.

THE executors of the rev. Mr Iſaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceaſed, beg leave to inform the public, and thoſe gentlemen in particular, who before his deceaſe, became ſubſcribers for the publication of the firſt volume of his work, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government*," that it is their intention to comply fully with the propoſals made with reſpect to the publication thereof, by the ſaid rev. Iſaac Campbell before his deceaſe.

The aforeſaid work having engroſſed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his deceaſe, (the principles whereof firſt ſuggeſted to him the ſubject of his enquiry); his extenſive uſefulneſs and ſucceſs both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a juſtly celebrated ſchool for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotiſm of his ſentiments, and the anxiety he ever expreſſed for the publication of the preſent work, which he ſeemed to conſider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a chriſtian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preſage of the general uſefulneſs and intereſting nature of the work in queſtion. The firſt volume will be immediately put into the preſs agreeable to the terms of the advertiſement publiſhed by the rev. Mr. Campbell himſelf.

N. B. Subſcriptions are ſtill open in the hands of ſundry gentlemen for thoſe who may chuſe to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a ſufficient ſubſcripuon to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have ſubſcriptions in their hands are requeſted to return them by the firſt of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guſtavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

4

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, to paſs a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his ſtead w8

3 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

October 7, 1784.

THE viſitors of Talbot county ſchool, having in virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion ſeventeen hundred and eighty-two, diſpoſed of the land belonging to the ſaid ſchool, and paid all ſuch claims as have hitherto been made againſt ſaid ſchool; and being about to engraft and conſolidate the reſidue of the money ariſing from the ſale of the ſaid land, with the funds and eſtate of Waſhington college; do hereby give notice of their intention, and requeſt all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid ſchool, to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next, to the ſubſcriber, after which time the viſitors will have no money in their hands belonging to ſaid ſchool.

2 Per order of the viſitors,
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, regiſter.

APPLICATION will be made to the next general aſſembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for reſtitution of property, or compenſation for the ſame.

6

September 10, 1784.

THE warehouſes at Cedar-point, in Charles county, having been deſtroyed by the Britiſh privateers during the war, I intend to petition the next general aſſembly for a law, authoriſing me to rebuild warehouſes at the place where the old ones ſtood.

5 JOHN C. JONES.

Annapolis, Auguſt 20, 1784.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons have encroached on the ſtreets, and others have taken poſſeſſion and obtained patents for land laid out for a ſhip-yard and public landing, and are now ſelling and diſpoſing of part of ſaid land: And whereas the perſons about to purchaſe the ſame may be unacquainted with the ſituation and claim of the public to the ſaid land: Notice is hereby given, that the corporation, on behalf of the public, claim the ſaid ſhip-yard and public landing, and that they are determined to proſecute their right: They therefore give this public notice, that any perſon or perſons purchaſing the ſame may not plead ignorance.

Signed by order,
9X ALLEN QUYNN, jun, clk.

VACHEL STEVENS,

At his Store, in South-eaſt-ſtreet, has juſt imported, in the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Caulfield, from London,

A GENTEEL aſſortment of fine goods, conſiſting of a variety of ſilks, ſatins, muſlins, cambricks, humhums, gauzes, kentings, ditto handkerchiefs with borders, cambrick pocket ditto with coloured ditto, durants, mens and womens ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe, ditto thread gloves, ditto ſilk, and kid ditto; ladies ſtuff and embroidered ſatin ſhoes, mens and boys leather ditto, childrens morocco ditto, Greenough's tincture for the teeth, bruſhes for ditto; alſo a genteel aſſortment of made up millinery, conſiſting of ladies dreſs and undreſs caps, hats, and bonnets; dreſs aprons and ſleeves; full dreſs and undreſs handkerchiefs; buffons, gentlemens neckclothes, Italian flowers, and oſtrich feathers of all colours; with a variety of other articles. Commiſſions from the country will be punctually anſwered.

3X

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NONSUCH, captain CAULFIELD, from London, and to be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of fine and ſuperfine broad clothes; courſe woollens of all kinds; linens, ſheetings, hoſiery, iron mongery; blankets of all kinds; rugs, 7, 8 and 9 quarters wide; callicoes ſorted; chintzes; damaſk and diaper table-clothes, from 6 to 12 quarters wide; huckabacks, from towelling to 12 quarters width; damaſk napkins; cambricks; handkerchiefs of all kinds; ſaddlery, a complete aſſortment; ſtationary; gloves, mens and womens, complete aſſortment; Snuffs, Weſton's, Strasburgh and rappee; oſnabrigs; ſhot of all kinds; ſewing and ſean twine; gunpowder; paints; ſaltpetre; allum; fig and powdered blue; indigo; gilt trunks aſorted; mahogany oval dreſſing-glaſſes; with ſundry other articles, to be had of

3X JAMES RINGGOLD.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Warfield, living on the Head of Severn, taken up as a ſtray, a dark iron-gray gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has been much galled with the collar, a ſmall blaze in his face, the end of his tail white, trots and gallops, and is about ſeven years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

Annapolis, September 21, 1784.

STOLEN,

A SILVER table ſpoon and a ſauce ladle; a nag's head is engraved on each of their handles, and they are ſtamped with the London hall-mark, and the letters T N. Silverſmiths or others to whom they may be offered for ſale are requeſted to ſtop them and the party, and on giving notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may recover them, ſhall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

5X THOMAS RUTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, for a law to confirm my title to a tract or parcel of land called Hazard enlarged, lying in Harford county, and conveyed to me by Jacob Rogers and Mary his wife, which ſaid conveyance is defective for want of an acknowledgment by the ſaid Mary agreeable to the act of aſſembly.

6 AMOS GARRETT.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office,

FISHING SEANS, and elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes.

5X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street*.